UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION, ECOLOGICAL SCIENCES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

and the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

and the

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

and the

TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF 'SABINE' ILLINOIS BUNDLEFLOWER

The United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service; the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service; the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department announce the naming and release of 'Sabine' illinois bundleflower (*Desmanthus illinoensis* (Michx.) MacM.). It was developed by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA, and released in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, USDA; the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas; and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Austin, Texas. ('Sabine' has been assigned the permanent number PI-434011.)

'Sabine' illinois bundleflower was collected in 1971 by Jim Neaville and Ken Sparks near Crystal Beach, Texas, on the Sabine loamy fine sand soil series at an elevation of approximately 5 feet. It was evaluated with 12 other illinois bundleflower collections and proven the superior accession for range and pasture seeding mixtures and for wildlife food, and an excellent legume for use in mixtures on eroding sites. It was increased from the original collection without reselection.

'Sabine' has been evaluated since 1972 for forage abundance, seed production, and nitrogen assimilation. There are presently no released varieties of illinois bundleflower. It is hardy from southern Texas to northern Oklahoma, winter hardy, drought resistant, and readily eaten by all types of livestock and wildlife. The full range of adaptability outside of Texas and Oklahoma has not been determined, but it has done well on selected sites in Mississippi. It frequently grows on clay soils, and grows well on soils through sandy loam textures. It appears best adapted for planting mixtures

in Texas on areas receiving 20 inches or greater natural rainfall. Plantings west of this zone should be where extra moisture would be expected.

Four classes of seed will be recognized: Breeder, Foundation, Registered, and Certified. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Soil Conservation Service, Knox City Plant Materials Center, Knox City, Texas. Foundation seed will be produced at this location under the supervision of the Foundation Seed Service, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, and the Texas Department of Agriculture.

ACTING

State Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service, Texas

FEB 09 1983
Date

Deputy Chief
Technology Development and Application
Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

4-26-83
Date

Administrator
Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D.C.

5/16/83
Date

Director
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
College Station, Texas

3-31-83
Date

Head, Resource Management Section
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Austin, Texas

11 April 83
Date